New England and the West-Who Pays the Taxes! DESIGN IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT VASILE

INGTOX In the House of Representatives, at Washing-ton, on the 21st ult, a bill to increase the internal revenue, being under consideration, Mr. Voor-bees, of Indiana, said: "Let us arrest our attention for a moment by

looking into the legislation that exists at this time upon the subject of cotton and its manufacture. Provission is made in this section for a drawback of two cents per pound; and that sys-tem has existed and been followed in all our revenue laws since the present party came into power. The object of it is this: the manufactured article that is sold in this country pars a tax to the Government, but the manufacturer obtains a drawback to exactly the amount of that tax by charging up the price to the consumer.

"You tax the manufacturer in the first place three per cent, but he sends the goods to the agricultural portion of the country and charges up the amount of the tax, and it comes back into his pocket. And in that way he pays no tax at all. And again, the little that is exported to foreign countries for sale is made free of tax in this way. When he has paid nominally the three per cout, and the goods reach the Customhouse for expertation, the Government refunds the tax and pays the money back to him. Thus he is protected wherever he may sell in securing the return of the tax.

"Sir, I defy any advocate of the manufacturing interest, in this House, to show me that the manufacturer-from shoe-pegs to broad clothspays one cent of revenue into the public treasury that stays there. I have looked into this legislation so exrefully that I am prepired to assert that no besieged city was ever so fortified against being compelled to pay into the public treasury one dollar of its wealth. Every dollar comes from the laboring, the agricultural, and the consuming

portion of the country. I want to know whether the West has any friends upon the floor of this House? We pay every dollar that is to be levied by this tax bill. "It is true, upon the question of this drawback, that we are not directly interested; but it is also true that we will have to pay into the treasury the amount which the Government relunds to these manufacturers. It is just so much taken out of the Treasury which we will have to replace. The manufacturing interest is protected n the trade at home by the additional import duty you have laid on foreign articles, to the extent, and more, of the internal tax which you impose; and then, when the manufacturer sends his goods abroad, he is protected against the pos sibility of paying any tax, upon the Government's refunding, in the shape of a drawback, all the taxes he has paid on the article to be exported. "Now, this House may as well come to the

"Here you are imposing a tax of two cents a pound upon raw; cotton. Who pays that tax? Not the manufacturer; the consumer pays it on what is sold in this country. On that which is to go abroad nobody pays for, the government re-

conclusion that nobody is deceived by this kind

of legislation. Gentlemen may as well lay aside the delesion they have sought to imposs upon the

country-that they are taxing these manufactur-

I repeat the assertion, and I challenge contradiction, that in this hour of the nation's trial and sorest necessity, the manufacturing interests of the country pays not a dollar into the public treasury that stavs there. And yet airs of patriotism are put on here by men representing that interest. I visited New England last summer, and with pride and pleasure did I behold her beautiful valleys, her bright hills her clear waters, the kind and hospitable people with whom I associated; but when I heard the swelling hum of her manufactories, and saw those which only a short time ago worked but a few hands, now working their thousands, and rolling up their countless wealth, I felt that it was an uncarefully presented a wealth wrung from the labor, the sinews, the bone and muscle of the men who till the soil, taxed to an illegitimate extent to foster and support that great system of local wealth.

"Mr. Chairman, I rejoice in the prosperity of the country, and the whole country. I love this country and every part of it, but I have no sectional animosities to gratify. I do not intend to stand idly by and see one portion of the country robbed and oppressed for the benefit of another. will never vote for a revenue bill that embraces that principle. It is robbery; it is wrong. If the manufacturers of this country cannot compete with the manufacturers of foreign countries, let them give up the business, and let us buy goods where we can buy them the cheapest. That is an honest principle, and none other is

Mr. J. C. Allen, of Illinois, said: "I am in favor, since this system of taxation has been resorted to for the purpose of raising a revenue to support the Government, of making it operate as equally upon all classes of men in every State as possible; and while gentlemen upon the other side insist that the products of Illinois shall be taxed three-fold their real value, I in-sist that the products in the hands of New Eng land manufacturers shall bear their proportion of the burdens of taxation. That they have not heretofore done so, that they do so now, or that they will do so under this proposition, is too clear for any man to doubt. The manufacturers of New England are growing rich; they boast of the prosperity of their people. I would to God, the agricultural interests of the West could thus boast. While they have been able upon their products, to realize within the last two years than three handred per cent. upon their goods more than they did four years ago, we in the West are selling them our wheat at a dollar a bushel, and our beef at less price than we received three years ago; and that, too, in a depreciated currency. Three years ago a bushel of wheat in the market would purchase ten yards of common domestics of New England manufactures. Today it will purchase but two. We are, therefore, paying an indirect tax unprecedented in the his tory of the country; and we are paying that bo nus to New England manufacturers and the Government together. While they can sell to the operatives in their establishments any amount of manufactured articles free of tax, they pay no revenue to the Government, except three per cent, on what they sell to us, they never fail to charge that additional three per cent, upon the articles they furnish us. It is giving them, sir. an advantage over what the consumers of the West enjoy. It is unjust; and I tell the gentleman from Vermont that, notwithstanding his constituents, agricultural as they are, protected by the tariff on wool, may be satisfied with this condition of things, the people of the Northwest are not satisfied with it, and will not be satisfied. I have no more to way ? I MOT Messrs. Morritt of Vermont and Dawes of

Musachusetts, having replied to Messrs. Allen and Voorbees, Mr. Voorbees rejoined:

"There is a line of argument—it is not argument, however—a line of talk, always indulged in by gentlemen upon the opposite side of the chamber, when a discussion upon these questions arises, that, to use the mildest term, is scarcely tolerable to those who feel that their material and peconiary interests are involved in the ques-

"The gentlemen from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) ses and deprecates sectionalism, and the gentiehan from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) follows in the same line, and says that he regrets this strain of debate, this line of discussion. I presume the tlemen do. I know I would, if I had as comfortable a thing at somebody else's expense, their constituents have upon this question; I would not want it discussed either. If I was so secure in wealth as their constituents are, or if before the world, at the expense of somebody alse, unless I was moved by a higher sense of ustice than I have ever seen animate a single breast on the other side of the House upon this estion, I. too, like them, should desire silence

eav. Let us have no talk about it I should say, 'Let us have no fuse; I am very comfortable, and cannot see why all the rest of the world should not be so too. I have no doubt the highwayman, when he grasps his victim on the highwayman, would rether have him keep still. I have no doubt the burglar, when he breeks into a dwelling bonse, is very much an noved if the screams of the immates disturb him at his telonious labors. And say they, we must have peace. We must have no successing. Well, quit robbing us. Take your hands out of our pockets! Quit flicking the receipts of our

houest labor from our pockets for the benefit of men who are no abler, no truer, no more publication, to say the least of it, than the people which the centiaman from Illinois, myself and others on this side of the chamber represent here. Meet the argument, and stop this talk. Does the manafacturing interest pay anything to the support of the Government? Or does the agricultural interest pay it all? I am not to be deterred from the argument by this line of talk. Ah! you are comfortable and cozy, gentlemen. It is not so with the people that you and I, Mr. Chairman (Mr. Cox in the chair,) represent on shis from "Of course, on this question of sectionalism the retort is very handy, so apparent so ready to every lin, that I do not condescend to use it. The whole world will take notice with what properly any body on that side of the chamber can

acknowledge this, too. I make the assertion, and challenge proof of the contrary.

"Then comes this question of drawbacks. It is not true as the gendeman from Vermont has said, that agriculture is not interested at all in that question. Its interest in it is not very extensive. I admit: but it has just this interest in it: that what the Government pays back to these manufactures in the shape of drawbacks makes a vacancy in the public Treasury which somebody

"The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr Dawes) asked me how I would raise a revenue.

Better, far better, fre trade and direct taxation will fall upon our agricultural people." alike, than this discriminating policy by which that gentleman's constituents grow rich and mine grow poor. The true policy of government is to bring the cheap markets of the world to our doors by free trade. Let our people buy where their money will buy most; and let a revenue for the support of the Government be drawn equally rom the wealth of the country."
The debate was continued as follows:

"Mr. Washburne, of Illinois-Sir, it has been alleged here that we in the Northwest are suffering more than any other part of the country from the operation of the revenue laws. I speak for one portion of the Northwest, and I tell the gen man from Indiana, that whatever complaint there

"Complaint has been made against New Eng- should give bills of this character their atten-Barksdales, and your Keitts, and your other the people of Illinois are for such a revenue measure, and that they will cheerfully pay all taxes assessed upon them.

House, there was an extraordinary debate, which is fully recorded in the Journals of Contaxes. But here to day we have a deficiency of

the products of his constituents and my own is extraordinarily large, belonging to an extraordinarkets, thus advancing the price to be paid to the Administration of the Government to have the producers and lessening to the consumers, where was the gentleman and his friends in the enable it absolutely to foresee what will be the

tee for my repeated appearance upon the floor. Every body vill bear witness that I speak but no such deficiency bills. I give large credence seldem and with reductance. I wish to call the attention of the Committee to this point: What has the gentleman said who has just taken his possible for the Administration, even now in the seat? What argument has he made? Has he third year of the war, to foresee what was likely met any thing; has he proved any thing; has he disproved any thing? Is a speech of that kind to be considered as an answer to any fact or argument? I stand here arguing this bill before the is to be the expenditure of the Government; but it is possible to foresee something.

What I mainly object to in the deficiency bill, is the creation of offices without the authority of

of the people I represent? us over again. Meet argument with argument ministration is under the necessity of providing We will strip your position of this fustian, and the proper mode and means of payment leave it naked to the country.

Now England? I have not. I have not asked of the war, to comprehend its magnitude and exonce in a while. But when a party in power, be deficiency like this. The extent of the war was it New England. New York, or any body else, as well known two years ago as it is now; and puts its one hand upon our throats and the other its disbursements were as well known; the neprivilege of crying out in our agony?

suffering. Let him speak for them. I think, the necessity of making an appropriation for their however, in that he is mistaken, if he represents an agricultural district. He says, too, his dis to such a remark. I suppose it is loval I do not attack it, and until an attack upon my dis trict comes in some other shape than by a puerile buildings, deficiencies for fences, deficiencies for

"A word more. The gentleman says I op posed a great measure for the benefit of the Northwest, last Congress-alluding to the cele brated canal scheme, in which the gentleman was brated canal scheme, in which the gentleman was so much wrapped up. The distinguished chair man of the Committee of Ways and Means [Mr &c., it was the duty of the Administration to stop Stevens.] from Penusylvania, did the same. For its expenditure, and await an appropriation by once our disloyal heads upon this side are shel Congress before is disbursed the money. It can

the Northwest, however. been able to appreciate the tangible benefits it sarv appropriations.

Would derive from that gigantic scheme of what There is created by this bill a foreign mi I have always conceived to be simply a scheme The subject was alluded to the other day, but it of public plunder. I looked upon it as a great did not at the moment attract my attention or system to feed a loathsome swarm of barpies the attention of gentlemen upon the other side of upon the National Treasury. No such measure the House, and the matter was not fully and fair-

talk of sectionalism, their party having been more than that now in a depectator currency, built up on the idea of pure sectionalism for more. It is true that the article of corn bears an exerbitant price; but that is the results of a partial "But, as I was going to say when interrupted failure of the crop. Uattle are not worth as "But, as I was going to say when interrupted by a friend, our people are desply interested on this question of high cariffs and high taxes. They make long, hard days work to the farmers of the country; they want swent from his brow. The farmers of my chiefed have sent me have to look to their interests. The tariff has now on the statute book wrings from latter every dollar that the manufactured pays as a tax. Let members on the other side meet that if they can. The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) says that if I was beformed on the subject I would not have made this statement. I have entire respect for the gentleman from Vermont, and I beg to assure him that, to the best of my limited ability. I have informed myself. Doubt less I have not so vost a fund of information as he carries about with him, but still what little I have looked into this question with what intellect God has endowed me with, and I tell the gentleman that I stand by my statement. If it is not true, let him make it manifest. I am no quest of information. Let him inform me on that point. Let him show me that I am woong and I will acknowledge it. Let him show me that I am woong and I will acknowledge it. Let him show me that the pleth are looked on the subject of the gentleman that is stand by my statement. If it is not true, let him show me that I am woong and I will acknowledge it. Let him show me that the pleth are looked on the subject of the says for the gentleman that I stand by my statement. If it is not true, let him show me that I am woong and I will acknowledge it. Let him show me that the pleth are looked when we are the despendent when we are the desired when we are the desired when we are the did for years pass; and yet we are tend that they are received heretofore. It is not so, because many articles of manufactured goods that they pay for cost three hundred per cent. Beel does not command as much as the first years; and yet we are teld that failure of the croop. Let be in the target of the croop. Let be the thing the pay is t him show me that I am wrong and I will acknowledge it. Let him show me that the pleth oric, bloated manufacturers of New England are paying anything to support the government, and I will recognize it. Show me that our people are not wrong day by day and hour by hour, not merely to support the government, but o support the manufacturers of New England, and I will acknowledge this, too. I make the assertion, half of the community which I centered. half of the community which I represent, and
It I presume it will not be charged with disloyalty.
"Why, my loyal friend from Galena district is it a constituent of mine, the President of the United

States is a constituent of mine, as well as Gen. Grant, the hero of the present war. "I hope that I may not be charged with disloyalty in making the foregoing remarks. I made them because I believe that the burdens of the tax bill of this Congress bore too heavy upon the West, and that unless we guard our Western interests, the burden of taxation under this bill

How the Peopl 's Money Goes-Speech of Hon James Brooks on the Deficiency Blil-The \$7,300,000 Deficiency Bill-The Lawless Creation of 450 Clerks-A Lawless Foreign Mission Created-The Paper Money Mint in Washington-Two of the Members in Prison-The Head Man of it all.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL. [From the Congressional Globe.]

The first section having been read-Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) said: I wish to call the attention of the committee for a short time to many of the recommendations for appropriations contion of the laws for raising revenue, there is no tained in this deficiency bill. I sometimes recomplaint from the loyal district which I have gret that in the assignment of seats here it has so the honor to represent. The people there are not resulted that I am upon the outskirts of Demo only willing to stand taxation which we have cratic civilization, and not upon the other side, already imposed, but are willing to stand any ad | that I might obtain a better hearing from them; crush out this rebellion, and to hang the rebels in the House, as they are utterly powerless here, in the South and the rebel sympathizers of the But it is of the highest importance to the country that gentlemen upon the other side of the House

I know I am far behind this age, and that it is traitors, now in arms against the government, filled these halls with their pestilential assaults, not only upon New England, but upon the free olden school with another class of men, when, in North generally. Sir, I am not for 'leaving the reporters' gallaries of this House or a mem New England out in the cold, nor am I willing ber upon the floor of the House, we were all that any other State of this Union shall ever be left out in the cold. I am for any revenue bill that will make money enough to vigorously carry on the war to crush treason and rebellion, and a deficiency bill of \$25,000 was calculated to bring back into the fold of the Union every State that has rebelled against the flag, and that by Subjugation, if necessary. I undertake to say cy bill of \$360,000 was introduced into this

Where was the gentleman from Indiana in over seven million dollars, it may be more the last Congress? When it was proposed to I know gentlemen upon the other side will tell open a great channel of communication, so that me that this is an era of rebellion; that this sum expenditures of the Government. I have only "Mr. Voorhees-I beg pardon of the Commit- this to say, that, pending the war of 1812 with

Committee. I stand here making assertions and law; the acceptance and endorsement of offices proving facts which the gentleman dare not deny, created without law; the creation of offices wholand does he suppose I will accept a spread-eagle | Iv unknown to the statute book; and to appropriaffair of five minutes long as an answer to the ations in a deficiency bill of large sums of money remarks I have made upon the material interests | to pay them. Here in this bill are four hundred and fifty clerks created in the departments of the "Why, sir, such an argument, such an attempt at argument, such a speech does not raise high enough to reach an honest man's contempt are all necessary—and I do not intend to make Now I call these gentlemen back to the point. any decided opposition to the appropriations for They do not answer; they do deny; they rant them. But I do say that it was the duty of the They say the Union will be restored. I think, Administration, and that it was the part of wistoo, it will be, but it will be after such men as dom in the men administering this Government, the gentleman from Illinois and those who act to foresee the necessity of these disbursements with him have been consigned to oblivion, and and the necessity for these clerks, in the estiwhen the honest sentiment of the people who love | mates of last Congress, and then to call upon the this Union with all its laws shall have gained the last House for the necessary appropriations, ascendency in the country. If they suppose for one moment that the Democratic members, and hundred and fifty clerks who have been serving the conservative members upon the floor are to for from six months to a year in the departments be intimidated from discussion by loud talk and in their respective offices, to whom we now owe high sounding sentences, they have got to learn debts, and to whom, if not we, at least the Ad

I mean to say further, it is the duty of the Ad-"Attack New England! Who has uttacked ministration now, in the second and third years she shall not go out, as she takes a notion to advance, and not appear here with an enormous in our pockets, and asks us to keep still while the cessity for these clerks was as well known. robbery goes on, shall be not we allowed the poor | These offices, then, have been created without authority of law, while there is imposed upon "The gentleman says his constituents are not | Congress, in the exercise of its legislative duties,

support. There are in this bill the most extraordinary trict is loyal. I should scorn myself it I replied estimates which we have ever seen in any deasinuation, I shall not defend it upon this furniture, deficiencies for carpets, also for lithographs and engravings, and many other articles too numerous to mention—all expenditures with-

What I mean to say upon this subject is, that red by the broad ægis of the gentleman from wait, as other people are obliged to wait, for their comforts and their conveniences and their "Mr. Washburne, of Illinois-He was not from luxuries, without taking the law into their own the Northwest, however.

"Mr. Vorhees—That is true; but I suppose he ury, and then calling upon the legislative deury, and then calling upon the legislative department of the Government to make the neces-

ever had and never shall have my sanction. I ly met. But here is an appropriation for a Min-stand here to defend my course upon that subject later to San Salvador, who is recognized by this stand here to defend my course upon that subject whenever it is assailed.

"But this is saide from the point. Come back to the issue; come back to the instead of this is saide from the point. The soldier of loyal, patriotic heart, the soldier upon the field, who pays fifty or vixty cents a yard for majin to wrap his wasted body in shall know to whom he makes that payment. The minufacturer robs him. His interest is identical with the farmer.

"Mr. J. C. Allen—I wish to answer the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Wilson) who first spoke on this question. I think he is mistaken about the price of farm produce in the West. It is true that pork is quoted at twenty-two dollars in Chicago; but the chancement in price has taken place since the article has gone into the hands of speculators. I know that farmers and small graigers of Illinois have only \$6 and \$6.25 for their pork. Besides, the gentleman forgets that the price does not represent what it formerly represented, insamuch as payments smades in depresent what it formerly represented, insamuch as payments smades degrees of Know that farm that it formerly represented, insamuch as payments smades degrees of Know to the gentleman from the manufacturers of New England as well as to the farreers of the West?

"Mr. J. C. Allen—It is known to the gentleman from the proposessions and prejudices in their minds. I stand upout the floor of this Iouse as a Whig, almost oother with the preposessions and prejudices in their minds. I stand upout the floor of this Iouse as a Whig, almost oother with the gentleman from the proposessions and prejudices in their minds. I stand upout the floor of this Iouse as a Whig, almost oother wentle wentle wentle wentle with the preposessions and prejudices in their minds. I stand upout the floor of this Iouse as a Whig, almost oother with the preposessions and prejudices in their minds. I stand upout the floor of this Iouse as a Whig, almost oother wentless of the West, the wheat which a few pears ago brought \$1.25 a bushel in all the

assumption whatever, and there are seores of lemen upon the other side of the House who, in the better days of this republic, have stood side by side with men in resistence to executive Treasury Statement, Jan., 1864. power and executive assumptions in deficiency bills, or bills of any character like this which is

to their credit and to their honor that they have ordered an investigation into some subjects; but they themselves have no idea of the depth of corruption by which they are surrounded. The Treasury Department, in its heart and core, in its highest and heartiest pulsations, in the manufacare of the public money, the public bills, the public credits, is rotton and cannot stand investition. One of the leading men in that Depart ent (Cromwell) has been arrested for matching Another, Dr Gwynu, is in the old Capital Prison; For School distribution. Another, Dr. Gwynn, is in the old Capital Prison; and the man who is now at the head of that department stands charged upon the records of this House by a Republican committee with having fraudulently reported to this Government upon the construction of public buildings heretofore. The man to whom I refer is Spencer M Clark. That man, who has now the control of the public money, stades recorded in a public document here, issued in 1862 by a Republican committee of the House of Representatives, as having cheated and defrauded the Government as the then architect for one of the public buildings. I will make no comment on the subject, but I avail myself of this opportunity to call the attention of Republican gentlemen to the official document. I will ask the Clerk to read the record ment. I will ask the Clerk to read the record For Specific. which was made in 1862 by a Republican com- For Deaf and tumb Asylum..... mittee of the House, and I ask them to bear in mind that of this man's associates one is in prison and the other ought to be, if the public

The Clerk read from the Report of the Com-mittee on Expenditures for Public Buildings to the House of Representatives at the Thirtyseventh Congress, as follows; "For evidence of the extravagant expenditures

of public money under the Bureau of Construction as now and heretofore organized, we refer to the testimony in relation to the Charleston Custom House and the Treasury Extension. A single item relating to the former will illustrate the system by which a building about one hundred two million of dollars, and half a million more is asked for by the engineer without any intimation that it will do anything more than "continue the that unless he appear and answer or demurchereto, at for the marble of the Charleston Custom House, things the ontract so indefinite and confused that any con- determined in his absence. struction could be put upon it, even the style of architecture being misnamed and the material be ng changed from granite to murble after a previ is contract with the same parties. In January, 1861, after South Carolina had seceded, Learned & Co. notified the Treasury Department that they had certain material on hand, and claimed aspection and payment under a clause of the ontract. Mr. Clark the acting engineer in charge, to whom the matter was referred by Secretary Dix, whose letter we herewith submit, went to Hastings and returned with a schedule of

material there to the amount of \$43,061 60, which he and Mr. Young the supervising architect reported to be correct, and the sum of \$32. 296.20, or seventy-five per cent on the amount, was paid out on it; that is to say, \$28,382.70 in cash, and \$3,913.50 allowed by contractors for a previous over-payment. Mr. Clark, in a letter to the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, dated February 12, 1861, states as the result of "a careful resume of his notes, after an of ficial visit" to the quarry, that he found a large quantity of marble in every style of progress, from the rough block to the elaborate carved or namental work, ready for shipment, and he thinks its total value would not, if any, exceed \$100,-000." Desirous to ascertain if this large quantity of marble was really at Hastings, the committee sent there Mr. Oertley, the Government computer, an officer in the Bureau of Construction, and Messrs. Hamilton and Claskey, practical stone solvent. cutters and architects. There was a perfect conarrence between these gentlemen upon their return. Their testimony shows that the marble on which Learned & Co. were paid at the rate of \$43,061 60, the schedule of which will be found

in the testimony of Mr. Young, was worth at a fair market price from nine thou and to twelve thousand dollars; that all the marble outside of the schedule, even at the rate of price named in gentlemen, it seems that the Government, under the auspices of Messrs. Clark & Young, have indianapolis, been paying \$5,785 93 for capitals that, cut in Italian marble would be worth not more than one thousand or twelve hundred dollars; that upon the item of capitals alone, as shown partieularly by Mr. Hamilton, the Government pays \$295,071 92 for what would cost, at a fair market price, \$51,000, or an excess over the value of \$244,081 93

sion, is that this public document was long ago, to my knowledge, brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury; if not to the President of the United States, and yet that gentle nan has been intrusted with the terrific power of mr. Wilson of lowa-I desire to ask the gentleman from New York, under what administra-

expended in the construction of the Charleston Custom House, and under what Administration he contract with Learned & Co. was made. Mr. Brooks-I am not going to enter into par and Republican parties, that when the Democrats lay their hands deep in the public moneyas Fowler the defaulting postmaster at New York-they hide their heads and sneak off in the first steamship to a foreign country, whereas defaulting Republicans stand on their native heath and to day claim the highest public offices .-

The only point I make, and which I wish the mmittee to comprehend, is this: When this Mr. Spencer M Clark was known to have report ed fraudolently on this matter of the Charleston the country-that of manufacturing the public money! That has been known for months to
the Secretary of the Treasury, if not to the
President of the United States. That is the issue
It matters not whether he is one of my party or
It matters not whether he is one of my party or
octo-wiy e of his party; that is not the question; but did the Secretary of the Treasury know, or not, when he made Mr. Clark the printer of the public money, that there was a public document charging him with fraud, and made by the purty to which the gentlemm belongs? That is the issue. If he has anything to say on that I shall be happy to hear him. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Stevens-I do not feel very much disposed to controvert the remarks of the gentleman from New York. Two years or more ago I took oc-casion to say to the Administration, and escially to gentlemen on that side of the House, that I did not think they realized the magnitude of this contest. I said to the Administration I believed this war would be more expensive and carried on with much greater pertinacity than would seem by our diplomatic correspondence and otherwise was anticipated by the Administration. I agree with the gentleman from New tration. York, that this have not always properly com-prehended the magnitude of the war, and have not always taken the necessary steps to bring it to a close; and I wish his remarks would stimu late them still further to the desired energy. I do not believe the war is ended, nor do I believe it is to be ended in six, eight or ten months. I believe still further burdens are to be laid on the people, terror side of better our miture rade in blue

and so he was The Object. - short . salar Says a cotemporary, "the sooner the people ecept the startling fact and set upon it, the better, namely: This war is not now waged to restore the Constitution and the Union, but has for its purpose a revolution which shall abolish

pothe" for its animalous out to anchor taken to -The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, an Administration newspaper, sage:

Neither the Administration nor its party can stand under the load of this rank corruption.

There is no need of it. It is not their load unless they make it so. If no honest and thorough effort is made to ferret out, expose and punish the thieves, then the Administration will be justly held responsible for their crimes.

#### TREASURY STATEMENT.

SV. CUERRILLIS.

I desire to sustain and support the Administration in a prosecution of this war for all constitutional purposes, and all my efforts have been so directed and shall be so directed. But this House, this Congress, holds the Tressury of the Government, and it has a right in its disburse-trents to insist upon an economical at December 1862...... 2586 44 From Del. School tax 1869. 

From Saline Fund, intere 4-----Total Receipts..... 25 25 ... are ... 2534,891 73 -27 presentations value of

#### LECAL.

feb9-d&wlt

STATE OF INDIANA. MARION COUNTY, 88: In the Marion Circuit Con., of Marion county, in the State of Indiana, March Term, A. D. 1864.—Elizabeth Sanne-field vs. Henry Sannefield. and fifty feet long by one hundred and twenty feet wide from outside to outside of the columns, and carried some forty-five to filty feet above the ground, entirely unfinished roofless and bare, has already cost the Government over

M. L. BRETT, Treasurer of State, JOSEPH RISTINE, Auditor of State.

work." At Hastings, New York, Edward Lear the calling of said cause on the second day of the next term of said Court, to be begin and held at the Court House, in the city of Indianapolis, or the third Monday in March next, said complaint, and the matters and

WM. WALLACE, Clerk. R. L. Walrole, Attorney for Plaintiff. febl-waw

#### FOR SALE. Japanese Wheat.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE A QUANTITY of seed of this celebrated wheat, that will be sold in packages sufficient to raise one bushel of seed. This wheat is planted in the spring, and will raise one bundred bushels to the acre. Full instructions will accompany each package. A package will be sent on receipt of \$1, post paid. Address, Augusta Station, Marion County, Indiana.

J. M. SHELTS. febl-wlm

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICES.

John H. Fowler's Estate. TOTICK IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LETTERS OF administration on the estate of John H. Fowler, late of Marion county, State of Indiana, deceased, have been duly granted to the undersigned by the Court of of Common Pleas of said county. Said estate is probably

Mary A. Fowler's Estate. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LETTERS OF administration on the estate of Mary A. Fowler, fate of Marion county, State of Indiana, deceased, have been duly granted to the undersigned by the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Said estate is probably SOLOMON HARNESS,

### ELECTION NOTICE.

### I P. & C. R. R. Co.

Stockholders of the Indianapolis, Pirtsburg and Gleveland Ratiroad Company will be held at the office it. could not exceed \$10,000, and, as Mr. Oertley said, at a liberal market price would not be worth more than \$6,000. By the testimony of these more than \$6,000.

### indianapolis, Jan. 12, 1864.

RELIABLE INSURANCE. Farmers and Merchants

INSURANCE.

Mr. Brooks-All that I have to say, in conclu- Insurance Company, Of Quincy, Illinois.

Capital, July, 1863, \$300,000 00,

Secured by Lien on Real Estate, Cash Value over \$1,000,000.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE INSURANCE of Detached Daullings, Farm Buildings and their contents, including Live Stock, against loss or damage by Fire or Lightning. Mr. Brooks—I am not going to enter into par ty conflicts—I stand on my own bottom. I find premptly adjusted and paid long before maturity, to the entire satisfaction of the sufferers, which policy of prompt-W. N. CLINE, President. W. R. VAN FRANK, Secretary.

HOTELS.

## COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

(FORMARLY FARMERS' HOTEL,) Custom House, he was not only kept in office, one Square North of Union Depot, but promoted to the highest pecuniary position in East Side of Illinois Street,

### SCALES.

L'AIRBANK'S



CATTLE. HAY, COAL, GRAIN. WAREHOUSE, RAILROAD, TRACK, STATE AND PERSONS COUNTER SCALES,

Manufactured only by E. & P. PAIRRANK & CO., St. Johnsbury Vermont. For sale at W.P. GALLUP, Agent,

14WestWashingtonst., anapol s, Indiana. ap21-wly

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERI-

MEDICAL.

# **FICKARDT'S**

THOUSANDS ARE TESTIFYING TO ITS.

"The Merciful Man is Kind to his Beast."

receipe, all vigorously, the same pribe

A FFER YEARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT BY the inventor, to compound from pure vegetable

A FTER YKARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT BY the inventor, to compound from pure vegetable materials, a Powder that should and must take the place of the the usand and one nostrums gotten up and palmed upon the public as "certain remedies" for the cuse of all diseases which the bruie creation are "heir to," he has produced the one heading this advertisement, and nons can be genuiue unless bearing our fac simile signature. The demand has been such that its sale has been chiefly confined to the State of Pennsylvan ia, but we have now consummated such arrangements that we are prepared to supply the numerous orders now on hand, as well as those we may hereafter receive fir mother States of the Union.

Knowing this Pewder to possess all the curative properties here set forth, we deem a fulsome tirade of words unnecessary, feeling assured that its own merits will secure for it a ready sale. Being composed of pure vegetable ingredients. It can be safely and judiciously given to that nobbe animal, the HONSE. Its effects are no false pampering of the system, creating a bloated carcass with a premature shedding of the bair; but on the blood, regulates the urinary orrans, thereby improving and protecting the whole physical condition of the raismal, even when in an appar nity healthy state.

To the Agiculturist and Paltyman it is an invaluable remedy for their neat cattle laboring under HOOF diseases, HOLLOW HORN, and other of the many compaints to which they are liable from a suppression of the natural secretions.

Millott COWS are much benefitted by occasionally

natural secretions.

MiLOH COWS are much benefitted by occasionally mixing with their slop or feed—it has a tendency to strengthen the animal remove all obstructions from the milk tubes, promote all the secretions and consequently adding much to the strength of the animal, quantity and quality of the milk, dream and butter.

HOGS, during the warm season, are constantly overheating themselves, which results in their getting Coughs, Uters of the LUNGS and other parts, which naturally has a tendency to retard their growth. In all such cases, a teaspoonful mixed in a bucket of swill and given every other day, will speedily remove all difficulties, and the animal will increase in health and fat.

TESTIMONIALS.

To Win. Rulston; Washington, January 7, 1863. I have used your Cattle Powder, and would state that I can recommend for all horses in private use, where the system is not too much-debilitated. J. P. TURNER.

For the United States Government, Chala value, an Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, October 16, 1862. IMAR SIE-Having tried the Cattle Powder manufac-ured by you, I consider it a good article for the diseases

of horses, and as goed a preparation as there is in the market. Assistant Vetenary Surgeon, For the United States Government. WASHINGTON October 21, 1863. Wen. Raiston:

Dran Sin—Having had your Horse and Cattle Powder in use for some time. I do cheerfully recommend it as a good article, and well worthy of public notice. M. JACKSON, Superintendent of the Myle Corral.

Wm. Raiston—We have tried your Horse Powder, main actured by you, in the Corral and Hospital stables to some extent. It is highly recommended to me by the Superintendent and Veterinary Surgeon in charge.

C. M. SNOW, Gen'l Sup't. Ass't Quartermaster's Office, Corner G and 22d Sts, Washington, D. C.

Erson, Baltimore Co., Mn., May 20, 1853. The undersigned, for some time past, has had in use on his farm "Fickardt's Cattle Powder," and from the bene-ficial effect derived from it, takes pleasure in recom-

mending the article to all farmers as a valuable prepara-tion, to be given to Horses and Cattl. Some of my work horses, that were in bad health, with little or no disposition for fond, on their taking "Fickardt's Cattle Powder," soon recovered their appetite, and in a short time became fat and in good condition. HENRY B. CHEW,

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1855.

Wm. Ralston, Esq.: DEAR SIR-It is with pleasure that I certify to the invaluable properties of your Cattle Powder. I have been using it for nearly eight month. In last June I was traveling, my horse became very sick, so bad that I had to return home and apply to a Farrier. It was nearly ten months before he was fit to use, he being in such a low condition. I happened to stop in at Mr. W. White's and saw your Cattle Powder. I made up my mind to try a package, and after using two of them, it was surprisa package, and after using two of them, it was surprising to every one who saw the horse, to see how much he had improved in flesh and spirit. These who had seen him before he became a ck, could scarcely believe him to be the same. I also recommend the Powder as being a fine thing for the usine, and also to improve the coat, as it gives it a fine, silky appearance. My friends, seeing the advantage of it, have commenced using it among their Cattle. No person should be without it in their stables. I have seen it fully tested, and do consider it one of the best articles in use.

Yours, very respectfully.

Yours, very respectfully, GEORGE SNYDER. We, the undersigned, have used your Powder, at the request of our friend, George Snyder, and find it very useful among our cattle.

J. G. KE188,

Lower Merion, Montgomery Co., Pa. PRICE 25 CENTS PER PACKAGE. AGENTS-D. S. Barnes & Co., 202 Broadway, N. Y; Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia. M. Danziger, Druggist, Rochester, Fulton County, In

John Marti, Tell City, Perry County, Ind ana. Dr. Vance, Druggist, Waterloo City, DeKalb County.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers

#### MEDICAL. TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA!

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!
MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD DR. JNO. L. LYONS

FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS. FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS. FOR FEMALES.

uffering from Irregularity or Obstruction of the Menses from whatever cause.

IT IS SURE TO CURE!

My DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses from whatever cause, though care should be taken that my directions are carefully adhered to.

BUY THE BEST! modeln reserving at mile designation of

THE SECOND OF

Senioro Steals needs THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM By strengthening and invigorating and restoring the sys-tem to a healthy condition. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be re-

WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS!

TO MARKIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring on the month-y period with such perfect regularity. BE WISE IN TIME! TOURST & DOS DAM BE WISE IN TIME

AND THE PER PERSON

SUIDE ECKSTEIN & CO., Cincind all; BROWN.

MEDICAL,

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

Highly Concentrated Vegetable

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

as Constipa
tion, laward Piles,
Fulness or Blood to the
Head, Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food,
Fulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, sinking or Fin tering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying rostare, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin

Chest, Limbs, Sudden F.ushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great De-And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS

FEVER, &c. They centain No Alcohol or Bad Whisky!

and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back,

They was cons the above diseases in ninety-nine case out of a hundred. NDUCED BY THE EXTENSIVE SALE AND UNIVER-SAL popularity of Hooftand's German Bitters (pure-ly vegetable) hosts of ignorant quacks and asserupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vile-

Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles and big bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters, which instead of curing only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed suferer in despair. Do you want something to strengthen you

Do you want a good appetite?
Do gou want to build up your constitution Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and wigorous feeling?
If you do use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN

From Rec. J. Newton Braven, D. D., Elitor of the En-cyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend patent Although not disposed to favor or recomment patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes bimself to have received from any simple preparation in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, un-Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alco-olle misture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., fo the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the same o Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40e per gallon, the tast disguised by anise or corinader seed. This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of alcoholic stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for liquor is created and kepi up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upo drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a liquor bitters we publish the following receipt: Get one bottle of Hoofand's German Billers and m'x with three quarts of good Brandy or Whisky, and the result will be a preparation t' at will far excel in medical virtue and true excellence a y of the numerous liquor bitters in the market, and will cost much loss. You will have all the virtues of Leoflands Billers in connection with a sand virtues of Louglands Bitters in connection with a good article of liquor, at a much less price than these luferio

Attention Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers!

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the new-papers, on the lists, published almost daily in the new-papers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from desdility. Every case of that kind can be readily cared by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are specially removed. We have no hositation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hu, dreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarks. We call particular attention to the following remarks-ble and well authenticated care of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters,"

PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1863.

Messes Joses & Evass Well, gentlemen, your Roofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my courades, some of whose name: are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for 72 days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, hightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White I case, and sent to this city on board the steamer State of Maine, from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more a was scarcely able to swallow an thing, and if I did faree a moreal down, it was immediately thrown up again. It is impossible to e joy the bloom of health and vivacity of spirits unless the Menses are regular as to the time, the quantity and quality. When they are obstructed, nature makes her effort to obtain for it some other outlet, and, unless these efforts of nature are assisted, the patient usualty experiences Despondency. Nervousness and finally CONSUMPTION assumes its sway, and prematurely terminates a miserable life.

IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS:

IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR: IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR:

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE We fully concur in the truth of the above statemes we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malo stored to health. red to beaith.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEO. A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine,
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 22d N. Y.
I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artiflery, Bat. F.
J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B 3d Vt.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co. B, do.
HENRY T. MAC DONALD, Co. C. 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WARD, Co. E. 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 72d N. Y.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co. F, 95th Pa.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 2d Vt.
JOHN JENKINS Co. B, 105th Pa.

JOHN JENKINS Co B, 106th Pa. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M JACKSON" is on the Price per Bottle 75c, or half desen Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating proparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 Arch St. JONES & EVANS. (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.)

Treated by Druggists and dealers in every town the United States. sept28-d6m2iav & wdo

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO Is g of for Public Speakers and Singers . soir 20 CLEAR THE VOICE-ige dates are